



## Front Groups



## Lesson PDF Book

EXAMPLE

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## Front Groups

Reading Test

EXAMPLE

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# Student

Time: *Approximately 1hour*

## Two types of lesson

**Lesson#1:** [Easier] \*\*\*\*\* [B2/C1]

1. Predict the content of the text by reading the title. Write down the key terms & ideas.
2. Read the text. Check the unknown words with a dictionary.
3. Answer the comprehension questions.
4. Check your answers with the provided key (pass mark is 70%).

**Lesson #2:** [Challenging] \*\*\*\*\* [C1]

1. Read the text without looking up any words.
2. Answer the comprehension questions.
3. Check your answers with the provided key (pass mark is 70%).

# Teacher

## Two types of lesson

**Lesson#1:** [easier] \*\*\*\*\* [B2/C1]

1. Distribute **text 1 (without reference words underlined)** a week before the test. Students read, check vocabulary & meanings.
2. Test day. Distribute **text 2 (with reference words underlined)** & the **questions** (no dictionary or notes).
3. Set 1 hour to read the text & answer the questions.
4. Take in & correct or go through answers in class (pass mark is 70%).
5. Extra activity. Students write the \*summary (add 30 minutes to the test).

**Lesson #2:** [Challenging] \*\*\*\*\* [C1]

1. Test day. Distribute **text 2 (with reference words underlined)** & the **questions**.
2. Set 1 hour to read the text & answer the questions.
3. Take in & correct or go through answers in class (pass mark is 70%).
4. Extra activity. Students write the \*summary (add 30 minutes to the test).

\*Summary writing: [www.academic-englishuk.com/summary](http://www.academic-englishuk.com/summary)

## Front groups (Text 1)

By H. Kennedy (2023) EXAMPLE

A front group is a type of independent organisation but is set up and funded by other corporations [redacted]. According to STOP (2020), front groups are perhaps the clearest example of the third-party technique whereby the front group will publicly champion another company in order to persuade [redacted], also known as lobbying. This in contrast to 'astroturf' groups, however, who specifically draft in new [redacted] 'grassroots' support for a particular issue or policy. In reality, the idea has usually been conceived [redacted] [redacted] are sockpuppets, that is to say, false online identities deliberately created by an individual or group to [redacted] (Beder, 2017).

There are several characteristics which can determine whether an organisation is acting as front group. Some of the key, tell-tale signs could be simply [redacted] is funded. SourceWatch (2020) argues that a front group will typically use a name that suggests [redacted] surveys, reports and polls conducted by their own 'esteemed and credible' experts, and which solely [redacted] corroborates with. There also seems to be an incredible amount of effort on the part of these experts [redacted] of tours, conferences and other promotional events, which would require a huge amount of additional [redacted]. As stated by SourceWatch (2020), although front groups rely on memberships to adhere to its [redacted] is required more than their money, as front groups are generally funded by outside sponsors, who incidentally, [redacted] far-reaching channels of communication.

Some well-known examples of front groups in the food, tobacco and climate industry include the [redacted] in 1985, has *Kraft Foods* and *The Hershey Company* as board members, and is an advocate of genetic modification, [redacted] in livestock; the 1996 *Center for Consumer Freedom*, which is against organic food and reduction policies [redacted] *Coca-Cola* on its board; and more recently in 2011, *Protect the Harvest*, of which *Lucas Oil* and the *Lucas Cattle Company* are members, and endorses industrial farming (Friends Of The Earth, 2017). With [redacted] *Reynolds Tobacco Company* funds two major front groups, *Business Tobacco Alliance* and *The Non-Smoker Protection Committee*, [redacted] taxation and overturn smoking bans, as well as preventing the adoption of any new smoking laws, whereas one of the largest [redacted] *Citizens' Alliance for Responsible Energy*, who object to the promotion of solar or wind as an alternative and [redacted] several major oil and gas producers (SourceWatch, 2020). As these major industries are increasingly [redacted] possible adverse impacts their ideals and operations may have, which could have serious implications for [redacted] interest group has been created, known as the Social Aspects Public Relations Organization (SAPRO), [redacted] these potentially damaging consequences (Pietracatella and Brady, 2020). This is perhaps most felt in [redacted] Pietracatella and Brady (2020), industry-funded SAPROs such as *DrinkWise* use pro-consumption lobbying and self-[redacted] by harmful consumption of alcohol, and yet when disclosing their findings, they themselves do not [redacted] patterns instead.

What remains most apparent is that these organisations, which appear to be independent and [redacted] in fact [redacted]

damaging to public health. Perhaps what is needed most of all at present is more awareness and education of these types of groups, [redacted] to lack strict policies, so that those wishing to invest financially or become recruited voluntarily are more informed [redacted] funding and members, front groups would not exist.

### Reference list

Beder, S., (2017). *Front Groups and Astroturf* [online]. Available at:

<http://www.herinst.org/BusinessManagedDemocracy/environment/fronts/index.html> [Viewed 17.02.2023].

Friends of the Earth, (2017). [redacted] [pdf]. Available at:

[https://foe.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/webiva fs 2/FOE\\_Top11FrontGroups\\_1.pdf](https://foe.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/webiva_fs_2/FOE_Top11FrontGroups_1.pdf) [Viewed 15.02.2023].

[redacted] (2020). *A New Development in Front Group Strategy: The Social Aspects* Public Relations Organization (SAPRO) [online]. Available at: [redacted] [Viewed 17.02.2023].

SourceWatch, (2020). *Front groups* [online]. Available at:

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STOP, (2020). *STOP Identifies 18 [redacted] Public Health* [online].

Available at: <https://exposetobacco.org/news/stop-exposes-18-more-industry-allies/> [Viewed 17.02.2023].

## Front groups (Text 2)

By H. Kennedy (2023) EXAMPLE

1. A front group is a type of independent organisation but is set up and funded by other corporations [redacted]. According to STOP (2020), front groups are perhaps the clearest example of the third-party technique whereby the front group will publicly champion another company in order to persuade [redacted], also known as lobbying. This in contrast to 'astroturf' groups, however, **who** specifically draft in new [redacted] 'grassroots' support for a particular issue or policy. In reality, the idea has usually been conceived [redacted] [redacted] are sockpuppets, that is to say, false online identities deliberately created by an individual or group to [redacted] (Beder, 2017).

2. There are several characteristics which can determine whether an organisation is acting as front group. Some of the key, tell-tale signs could be simply [redacted] is funded. SourceWatch (2020) argues that a front group will typically use a name that suggests [redacted] surveys, reports and polls conducted by their own 'esteemed and credible' experts, and which solely [redacted] corroborates with. There also seems to be an incredible amount of effort on the part of these experts [redacted] of tours, conferences and other promotional events, which would require a huge amount of additional [redacted]. As stated by SourceWatch (2020), although front groups rely on memberships to adhere to its [redacted] is required more than **their** money, as front groups are generally funded by outside sponsors, who incidentally, [redacted] far-reaching channels of communication.

3. Some well-known examples of front groups in the food, tobacco and climate industry include the [redacted] in 1985, has *Kraft Foods* and *The Hershey Company* as board members, and is an advocate of genetic modification, [redacted] in livestock; the 1996 *Center for Consumer Freedom*, which is against organic food and reduction policies [redacted] *Coca-Cola* on its board; and more recently in 2011, *Protect the Harvest*, of which *Lucas Oil* and the *Lucas Cattle Company* are members, and endorses industrial farming (Friends Of The Earth, 2017). With [redacted] *Reynolds Tobacco Company* funds two major front groups, *Business Tobacco Alliance* and *The Non-Smoker Protection Committee*, [redacted] taxation and overturn smoking bans, as well as preventing the adoption of any new smoking laws, whereas one of the largest [redacted] *Citizens' Alliance for Responsible Energy*, who object to the promotion of solar or wind as an alternative and [redacted] several major oil and gas producers (SourceWatch, 2020). As these major industries are increasingly [redacted] possible adverse impacts their ideals and operations may have, which could have serious implications for [redacted] interest group has been created, known as the Social Aspects Public Relations Organization (SAPRO), [redacted] these potentially damaging consequences (Pietracatella and Brady, 2020). This is perhaps most felt in [redacted] Pietracatella and Brady (2020), industry-funded SAPROs such as *DrinkWise* use pro-consumption lobbying and self-[redacted] by harmful consumption of alcohol, and yet when disclosing **their** findings, they themselves do not [redacted] patterns instead.

4. What remains most apparent is that these organisations, which appear to be independent and [redacted] in fact [redacted] damaging to public health. Perhaps what is needed most of all at present is more awareness and

education of these types of groups, [redacted] to lack strict policies, so that those wishing to invest financially or become recruited voluntarily are more informed [redacted] funding and members, front groups would not exist.

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[https://foe.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/webiva\\_fs\\_2/FOE\\_Top11FrontGroups\\_1.pdf](https://foe.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/webiva_fs_2/FOE_Top11FrontGroups_1.pdf) [Viewed 15.02.2023].

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## Comprehension Questions

**1. Headings:** Choose a subheading for each paragraph. One title is not needed.

1		A	Clear recommendations for dealing with front groups
2		B	[REDACTED]
3		C	Plausible interpretation of front groups
4		D	[REDACTED]
		E	Typical cases of front groups

\_\_\_ / 4

**2. True / False / Not Given:** One question per paragraph.

		T / F / NG
<b>Paragraph 1</b>		
i.	A front group is established to generate national interest.	
<b>Paragraph 2</b>		
ii.	Front groups often [REDACTED]	
<b>Paragraph 3</b>		
iii.	Genetic [REDACTED] front group 'the International Food Information Council' was set up.	
<b>Paragraph 4</b>		
iv.	Front groups provide [REDACTED].	

\_\_\_ / 4

**3. Reference Words:** What do these words connect to? (Underlined in the text).

Paragraph	Word	Connection
1	Who	
2	[REDACTED]	
2	Their	
3	[REDACTED]	
3	They	
4	[REDACTED]	

\_\_\_ / 6

**4. Open Answer Questions:** One question per paragraph.

<b>Paragraph 1</b>		
i.	What are 'astroturf' groups?	
	1.	
<b>Paragraph 2</b>		
ii.	What <b>THREE</b> ways do [REDACTED] known?	
	1.	2. 3.
<b>Paragraph 3</b>		
iii.	What is the focus of the following front groups?	
	Front Group (s)	Focus
1.	International Food Information Council.	
2.	[REDACTED]	



<b>3.</b>	Business Tobacco Alliance and The Non-Smoker Protection Committee.	
<b>4</b>	The Citizens' Energy.	
<b>Paragraph 4</b>		
<b>iv.</b>	What <b>TWO</b> things are needed the most, according to the writer?	
	1.	2.

\_\_\_ / 10

**5. Citations:** Match the source with the point they make about front groups.

	Source		Point
i.	SourceWatch (2020)	a.	A new type of organisation has been set up to help companies
ii.		b.	A person or a group creates a fake identity in order to give the illusion of endorsements.
iii.	STOP (2020)	c.	Front groups and memberships.
iv.		d.	A front group openly endorses another company in order to convince others to support its policies.

i.		ii.		iii.		iv	
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\_\_\_ / 4

**6. Key language:** Search for the word in the paragraph that means:

Paragraph	Explanation	Word
1	An attempt to influence people on an issue.	
1	A deceptive	
2	Able to judge something fairly without allowing your own interest to influence you.	
2	The act of something or someone.	
3	To ask for and	
3	Attempt to doing something.	
4	An action adopted or proposed by an organisation or individual.	
4	A set of	

\_\_\_ / 8

**Overall Total:** \_\_\_ / 36

## Comprehension Questions **ANSWERS**

1. **Headings:** Choose a subheading for each paragraph. One title is not needed.

1	<i>C</i>	<b>A</b>	Clear recommendations for dealing with front groups
2	<i>D</i>	<b>B</b>	<del>Severe restrictions on front groups</del>
3	<i>E</i>	<b>C</b>	Plausible interpretation of front groups

**ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**



## Front Groups

Reading to Writing Summary

EXAMPLE

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# Student

## Two types of lesson

### Lesson#1: [Easier] \*\*\*\*\* [B2/C1]

1. Predict the content of the text. Write down key terms & ideas.
2. Read the text & check words & meanings with a dictionary.
3. Identify the key points and supporting details and complete the **outline**.
4. Write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
5. Check key points with the **completed outline** & **model answer** (try to achieve 4 key points with supporting points).
6. Answer the critical thinking questions & check possible answers.

### Lesson #2: [Challenging] \*\*\*\*\* [C1]

1. Read the text – no dictionary.
2. Identify the key points and supporting details and complete the **outline**.
3. Write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
4. Check key points with the **completed outline** & **model answer** (try to achieve 4 key points with supporting points).
5. Answer the critical thinking questions & check possible answers.

# Teacher

## Two types of lesson

### Lesson#1: [Easier] \*\*\*\*\* [B2/C1]

1. Distribute the text a week /day before the test. Students read, check vocabulary & meanings.
2. Test day: distribute a **new copy of text** and the **summary question**.
3. Set 1 hour to read the text, take notes and write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
4. Feedback<sup>1</sup>: take in and mark [[use our correction code\\*](#)].
5. Feedback<sup>2</sup>: distribute **completed outline** & **model answer**. Students compare with their own work.
6. Summary marking: **should contain at least 4 main ideas with support** – see **summary key points**.
7. Extra: critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes).

### Lesson #2: [Challenging] \*\*\*\*\* [C1]

1. Set 1 hour to read the **text** and write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
3. Feedback<sup>1</sup>: take in and mark [[use our correction code\\*](#)].
4. Feedback<sup>2</sup>: distribute **completed outline** & **model answer**. Students compare with their own work.
5. Summary marking: **should contain at least 4 main ideas with support** – see **summary key points**.
6. Extra: critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes).

Correction code\*: [www.academic-englishuk/error-correction](http://www.academic-englishuk/error-correction)

## Front Groups

By H. Kennedy (2023) EXAMPLE

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Some well-known examples of front groups in the food, tobacco and climate industry include the [redacted] in 1985, has *Kraft Foods* and *The Hershey Company* as board members, and is an advocate of genetic modification, [redacted] in livestock; the 1996 *Center for Consumer Freedom*, which is against organic food and reduction policies [redacted] *Coca-Cola* on its board; and more recently in 2011, *Protect the Harvest*, of which *Lucas Oil* and the *Lucas Cattle Company* are members, and endorses industrial farming (Friends Of The Earth, 2017). With [redacted] *Reynolds Tobacco Company* funds two major front groups, *Business Tobacco Alliance* and *The Non-Smoker Protection Committee*, [redacted] taxation and overturn smoking bans, as well as preventing the adoption of any new smoking laws, whereas one of the largest [redacted] *Citizens' Alliance for Responsible Energy*, who object to the promotion of solar or wind as an alternative and [redacted] several major oil and gas producers (SourceWatch, 2020). As these major industries are increasingly [redacted] possible adverse impacts their ideals and operations may have, which could have serious implications for [redacted] interest group has been created, known as the Social Aspects Public Relations Organization (SAPRO), [redacted] these potentially damaging consequences (Pietracatella and Brady, 2020). This is perhaps most felt in [redacted] Pietracatella and Brady (2020), industry-funded SAPROs such as *DrinkWise* use pro-consumption lobbying and self-[redacted] by harmful consumption of alcohol, and yet when disclosing their findings, they themselves do not [redacted] patterns instead.

What remains most apparent is that these organisations, which appear to be independent and [redacted] in fact [redacted]

damaging to public health. Perhaps what is needed most of all at present is more awareness and education of these types of groups, [redacted] to lack strict policies, so that those wishing to invest financially or become recruited voluntarily are more informed [redacted] funding and members, front groups would not exist.

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STOP, (2020). *STOP Identifies 18 [redacted] Public Health* [online].

Available at: <https://exposetobacco.org/news/stop-exposes-18-more-industry-allies/> [Viewed 17.02.2023].

## **Summary: Key Points**

Take notes on the key points of the text.

1. Main idea:
Support:
2. Main idea:
Support:
3. Main idea:
Support:
4. Main idea:
Support:

**Summary: Key Points (ANSWERS)**

Take notes on the key points of the text.

<p>1. Main idea: Definition [redacted]</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Front group = Type of ind. org. set up &amp; funded by other corp. w purpose of infl. pub. int.</li> <li>• “ “ publicly [redacted] 2 persuade ppl [redacted] (STOP, 2020).</li> <li>• Astroturf groups = Draft new supporters 2 give impress. of grassroots support for pol./campaign.</li> <li>• Ideas = [redacted] are sockpuppets (fake ids [redacted] of support) (Beder, 2017).</li> </ul>
<p>2. Main idea: How to detect a front group.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attributes of front groups: Names that [redacted] reg. pub. [redacted]. by own experts that ben. ind./grp it corroborates w (SourceWatch, 2020).</li> <li>• [redacted] &amp; other promo. events. [redacted] spent is not revealed.</li> <li>• Front groups rely [redacted] (SourceWatch, 2020).</li> </ul>
<p>3. Main idea: Well-known examples of front groups.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Food Information Council = [redacted] food &amp; use of [redacted].</li> <li>• Center for Consumer Freedom = A/st org. food &amp; red. pol.</li> <li>• Protect the Harvest = [redacted] (Friends of The Earth, 2017).</li> <li>• Business Tobacco Alliance &amp; The Non-Smoker Protection Committee = Enlists bus. owners 2 help fight tobacco tax, [redacted]. of new smoking laws.</li> <li>• The Citizens' Alliance for Responsible Energy = Objects 2 solar [redacted] (SourceWatch, 2020).</li> <li>• [redacted] (SAPRO) = Helps orgs. alleviate damaging effects (Pietracatella and Brady, 2020).</li> <li>• DrinkWise [redacted] &amp; self-reg. 2 prot. [redacted] by alcohol.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Main idea: How to protect people from front groups.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Front groups = [redacted] health.</li> <li>• Need &gt; aware. &amp; edu. of these groups, partic. in low- &amp; [redacted] lack strict pols., so [redacted] or become recruited voluntarily r &gt; [redacted].</li> </ul>



## Summary

**Task:** Write a 200-250 word summary on the key features of the text.

Word Count: \_\_\_\_\_

## Sample Summary: Front Groups

Structured as a private enterprise but established and financed by another organisation, a front group is a classic [redacted] it advocates for the 'parent' company in order to influence people to support its campaigns (STOP, 2020). [redacted] they are serving the 'parent' company, which uses the front group to advance its profits. Found in many risk [redacted] to detect. They tend to use neutral names, but publish biased research; they invest in promotional events, but [redacted] approach, but hide the fact that their capital mainly comes from outside sponsors (SourceWatch, 2020). As it [redacted] a group known as the Social Aspects Public Relations Organization (SAPRO) has been set up [redacted] (Pietracatella and Brady, 2020). [redacted], one industry-funded SAPRO uses pro-consumption [redacted] its large profits (ibid). What is clear is that these front organisations are [redacted] t of risk industries, so more [redacted] is required in order for people to have a better understanding before they become [redacted].

Word count 246

### Critical Thinking Questions

i) What's the stance of the author? What is the evidence for this?

[2 points]

ii) Is this a credible article? Yes /no – why?

[2 points]

iii) Highlight four ideas in the text you would use for an essay titled: 'Outline your understanding of front groups'.

[4 points]

iv) Highlight two areas in the text that you question, disagree with or lack evidence.

[2 points]

## **Critical Thinking Questions**

i) What's the stance of the author? What is the evidence for this?

*The writer believes that front groups have a negative impact on public health and more awareness on how these groups operate is required. The writer's stance is clear in the conclusion (paragraph 4).*

*Examples:*

- What remains **most apparent** is that these organisations, which **appear** to be **independent** and **supportive** of established policies in **risk industries**, are in fact **rather misleading and potentially damaging to public health**.
- Perhaps **what is needed** most of all at present is .....

**ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**



## Front Groups

Listening Test

EXAMPLE

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## Front Groups: Case Studies

[Listening Test Questions] EXAMPLE

**Author:** C. Wilson

**Date:** 17/02/23

**Time:** 10:45

**Level:** \*\*\*\* [B2/C1]

### Download Links

<b>Lecture:</b> Available in paying download	<b>MP3:</b> Available in paying download	<b>PowerPoint Download:</b> Available in paying download
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Check these words and phrases before listening:

### Key vocabulary

1. Voluntary associations / charitable organizations.
2. [REDACTED]
3. Legal liability.
4. [REDACTED]
5. Independent and not-for-profit organisations.
6. [REDACTED]
7. To discredit research / spurious research.
8. [REDACTED]
9. A neutral stance.
10. To disguise itself.
11. To sow doubt, mislead or/and provide misinformation.
12. [REDACTED]
13. A concealed agenda.
14. An industry watchdog.
15. [REDACTED]
16. A subsidiary company.
17. Philip Morris International (a tobacco company).
18. [REDACTED]
19. A grant recipient.
20. Affiliated researchers and journal peer-reviewers.
21. Conflicts of interest [REDACTED]
22. To control the public discourse.
23. [REDACTED]
24. Climate Change / The Paris Agreement / Kyoto Protocol.
25. [REDACTED]
26. Companies: ExxonMobil / Koch Industries.
27. Traceable funding.
28. [REDACTED]
29. Extremist think tanks.
30. [REDACTED]

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# Teacher

## LISTENING TEST QUESTIONS

**Aim:** to develop the students' ability to listen to a 10 min+ lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a range of test-type questions.

**Lesson Time:** Approximately 1:30-2:00 hours

### Lesson Plan

#### Lead in

- Ask Students to read the 'title' & predict the content of the lecture.
- Ask students to write down key terms & language from the discussion.
- Feed in / check key vocabulary.

#### Differentiation

##### Challenging

1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Give 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again & add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Distribute questions. Set 30 minutes to answer using their notes.
5. Feedback: Distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

##### Medium

1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Distribute questions. Set 20 minutes to answer using their notes.
3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
4. Give an extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers.
5. Feedback: Distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

##### Easier

1. Distribute questions. Students have 15 minutes to read the questions.
2. Students listen & answer the questions.
3. Give 10 minutes to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. Give 10-15 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Feedback: Distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

#### **Full URL Links:**

Video: **Available in paying download**

MP3: **Available in paying download**

PPT: **Available in paying download**

## Front Groups: Case Studies

**1. Basic definition of a front group: Fill in the TWO missing words** (The first letter of each word has been given).

Front groups appear to be \_\_\_\_\_ or charitable organisations, but in \_\_\_\_\_ to shield multi-national companies from L\_\_\_\_\_ L\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_/2

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_ group. Who sets up and funds the front group?**

<b>1</b>	Set up:
<b>2</b>	_____

\_\_\_/2

**3. Front group objectives. Are these statements true, false or not given?**

		T/F/NG
i.	Their main purpose is to prove wrong any type of scientific fact that hampers the company's profits.	
ii.	Front groups help to _____ and policies.	
iii.	Front groups use _____ based on proven _____ the minds of the general public.	
iv.	A front group is very _____	

\_\_\_/4

**4. Tobacco Industry. Answer the following questions using words from the lecture.**

i.	How long have tobacco front groups existed?	
	Since...	
ii.	The Industry _____ front groups?	
	1. Groups?	2. Countries?
iii.	What does the <i>Brazilian Institute for Ethics and Competition</i> strongly oppose through smoke _____?	
	1.	2.

\_\_\_/5

**5. Tobacco Industry. Multiple choice: Choose ONE answer per question only.**

i.	When did PMI establish a new front group?	a. 2007.
		b. 2017.
		c. 2011.
ii.	How _____ in this new front group?	a. \$1Bn / 12 years.
		b. _____
		c. \$10M / 12 years.



iii.	The foundation groups to...	a. [REDACTED]
		b. undermine WHO policies.
		c. [REDACTED]
iv.	The foundation [REDACTED] that	a. is funded by tobacco companies.
		b. [REDACTED]
		c. publishes links to tobacco companies.
v.	It has now become a serious challenge to identify big tobacco's [REDACTED] in academic journals.	a. [REDACTED]
		b. No.
		c. [REDACTED]

\_\_\_/5

**6. Alcohol Industry. Answer the following questions using words from the lecture.**

i.	What [REDACTED] IARD?
[REDACTED]	
ii.	What do IARD [REDACTED] ?
[REDACTED]	
iii.	What [REDACTED] the "Drink Responsibly" campaign?
[REDACTED]	

\_\_\_/3

**7. Oil Industry. Complete each gap with ONE word or number. (The first letter of each word has been given)**

Since the i) \_\_\_\_\_, ExxonMobil has [REDACTED] ii) D\_\_\_\_\_. It [REDACTED] opposing regulations to curtail iii) G\_\_\_\_\_ W\_\_\_\_\_, critical of the Kyoto Protocol and sought to undermine iv) P\_\_\_\_\_ opinion [REDACTED] that climate change [REDACTED]. According to CACC (2021) ExxonMobil's main objective is to v) R\_\_\_\_\_ the public's [REDACTED] science.

Koch Industries, the i) S\_\_\_\_\_ largest privately-[REDACTED] invested ii) \_\_\_\_\_ million in [REDACTED] climate change science, policy and regulation. The [REDACTED] Industries fund iii) P\_\_\_\_\_ campaigns against climate change regulations, such as a iv) B\_\_\_\_\_ to [REDACTED] or a v) L\_\_\_\_\_ to abolish [REDACTED] gas emissions.

\_\_\_/10

**8. Summary. What is the overall stance of the lecturer?**

i.	[REDACTED]
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\_\_\_/2

**Total Score \_\_\_ / 33**

## Front Group **ANSWERS**

**1. Basic definition of a front group: Fill in the TWO missing words** (The first letter has been given)

*Front groups appear, on the surface, to be independent voluntary associations or charitable organisations, but in reality they are used to shield multi-national companies from **Legal Liability**.*

\_\_\_/2

**2. The creation of the front group. Who sets up and funds the front group?**

1	<b>Set up:</b> (Hugely lucrative) conglomerates.
2	<b>Funding:</b> The major organisations within .....

\_\_\_/2

**ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**

## Front groups: case studies **TRANSCRIPT**

By C. Wilson (2023)

*Hello, and welcome to this short lecture today entitled 'front groups'. Front groups appear, on the surface, to be independent voluntary associations or charitable organisations, but in reality they are used to shield multi-national companies from legal liability. In today's lecture we'll look at what a front group actually is in more detail and focus on three front group case studies connected to the tobacco, alcohol and oil industries. This should provide you with a clearer ...*

**THE FULL TRANSCRIPT IS INCLUDED IN THE PAID VERSION...**



## Front Groups

### Speaking: Seminar

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## Seminars

### 1. An overview of how a seminar works

- Students work together in groups of 4-6.
- Teachers provide a set of questions.
- Students discuss for 25-30 minutes (approx 5 mins per person).
- Students summarise the key points in the last 5 mins.
- Students CAN refer to their texts and notes.
- Teachers monitor and give feedback at the end.

### 2. Pre-seminar task

- Students:
  - i. Take notes on the reading text and lecture.
  - ii. Predict question types and practice formulating answers.
  - iii. Work with a partner to practice asking and answering questions about the texts.
- ◆ **Differentiation (low levels): distribute questions for students to prepare in advance.**

### 3. The seminar

- The group are called into a room and they sit around a table.
- The questions are given out and students have 2 minutes to read and prepare by taking notes.
- The seminar begins with an opening statement – *we're here today to discuss...*
- The students then begin to discuss the first question.
- Each student should make a contribution by referring to their notes / texts.
- The seminar should flow with students adding to what was previously said.
- Once everyone agrees the question has been addressed in full, then they move onto the next question.
- **Important:** not all the questions have to be answered but they should be discussed in order.
- Once the students begin to approach 25 minutes, they should bring it to an end by each one summarising a main point raised.

### 4. Points to remember

- It should be a flowing conversation with everyone involved and contributing.
- The teacher / tutor should not intervene if it goes quiet but let the students manage the discussion.
- Students have to show confidence and demonstrate thorough awareness of the texts.
- Dominant students are penalised for not sharing and including others.
- Students should be penalised for just reading notes.
- Key debate phrases should be used to show conversation skills - agreeing, disagreeing, interrupting, etc...

## Seminar Questions

**Key sources:**

Reading: **Kennedy (2023)**

Beder (2017); Friends of the Earth (2017); Pietracatella and Brady (2020); SourceWatch (2020); STOP (2020).

Lecture: **Watts (2023)**

Alcohol Justice (2014); Campaign Against Climate Change (CACC) (2021); Greenpeace (2016); STOP (2020); The Climate Reality Project (2019); Toxic-free Future (2021); University of Bath (2021).

1. What is a front group? (Give examples to support your ideas).
2. What are the main characteristics of a front group?
3. Discuss specific front groups and what action they take to distort the truth.
4. What do you think can be done to limit these pressure groups?
5. Critical thinking - is there anything in the lecture or text that you would question and/or disagree with?